

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

16 July 1976

Ms. Anne Karalekas
Select Committee on Intelligence
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Anne:

I believe this was a New York Times News Service story and I must have failed to have noted it in the New York Times. But, in many respects, it is better to be widely known in Fort Wayne, Indiana, than it is in New York City anyway.

In any event, your life and work make interesting reading, just as you are a most interesting person. All the best.

Faithfully yours,



E. H. Knoche

Enclosure

STATINTL

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE DDCI

M - 68.240
S - 105,850

JUN 29 1976

Spy history buff charted CIA past

© N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Until last summer, Anne Karalekas's only acquaintance with the nether world of foreign intelligence services was her study, for her doctoral thesis, of records of British and American espionage efforts in Greece in World War II. Since then, by dint of what she describes as "80-hour weeks," and a special entree into the dead files and living memories of American spies and agents, she has become an authority on the history of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Miss Karalekas's assignment was to write the 30-year institutional history of postwar American intelligence operations for the Senate's Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities.

The tall, slender Boston native was chosen from a field of 15 candidates partly on the recommendation of her associates at Harvard and partly on the basis of her doctoral dissertation on American and British activities in wartime Greece.

Miss Karalekas was born Nov. 6, 1946, about 10 months before the Central Intelligence Group, the predecessor of the CIA, was founded. Her father, Chris, a second-generation Greek-American, was in the bakery business. She attended elementary schools in Boston and Florida.

At Girls' Latin, she was an honor student all four years, and she remains grateful to teachers such as Mrs. Lap-

idus, Elizabeth Condon and Edith Campbell, all retired, "for their demanding standards."

On a Merit scholarship, she attended Wheaton College. After briefly considering a career in art history, Miss Karalekas concentrated on straight history and wrote her senior thesis on "the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1921" for Prof. Paul Helmreich.

Helmreich encouraged her to go to graduate school and introduced her to Ernest R. May, a Harvard history professor who had been his teacher.

Her doctoral thesis stemmed from her being "interested in Greece and wanting to incorporate something from the war." During one summer, she researched recently released British diplomatic files at the Public Record Office in London. The thesis, "Britain, the United States and Greece — 1942 to 1945," was completed in August 1974, and her degree was granted three months later.

In the meantime Graham T. Allison, Professor of Politics at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, asked Miss Karalekas to work on a series of projects on defense and arms-control policy.

When William B. Bader of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities began looking for academically trained candidates to write the C.I.A. history, he turned to Professor May. "She was the first one who came to my mind," May recalled in a telephone conversation about Miss Karalekas.

She arrived in Washington one year ago on an assignment that carried an annual salary of \$18,000. She said she had been "completely free" to decide

how to approach the subject and had spent the first two months browsing through a secret 75-volume compendium of C.I.A. history.



It takes intelligence

Anne Karalekas, history researcher, recently completed a history of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. She was chosen from a field of 15 candidates for the assignment.